UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/071,116	02/07/2002	Andre Laurent de Verteuil	42365-00600	1470

46670 7590 04/04/2005

TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW/22395
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER
EIGHTH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834

EXAMINER	
PEREZ, JULIO R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/071,116	DE VERTEUIL, ANDRE LAURENT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julio R Perez	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 November 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1- 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) The invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

2. Claims 1-11, 13-17, 19-22, 24-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Spilker et al. (6859173).

Regarding claim 1, Spilker et al. disclose a method for use in providing location information regarding mobile units in a telecommunications network, comprising the steps of: first obtaining identification information regarding a mobile unit to be located and parameter information regarding the desired location information (col. 4, lines 5-10); col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-27, a location server, which serves information to location service applications, for instance, E911, receives information that identifies the corresponding location of the mobile station, and that includes the identity of the cell within which the mobile station is located. Further, the mobile unit, while communicating with BTSes, provides several attributes of a signal to the BTS; hence, providing

parameter information to acquire mobile location information); second obtaining first location information regarding said mobile unit from a first source, said first source being associated with a first expected lag time relating to providing the first location information and a first expected resource requirement related to system resources involved in providing the first location information (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal); performing a comparison of the first location information to the parameter information (col.9, lines 2-53, the determination of the mobile location may be established by the mobile terminal on selecting TV channels, which, therein, monitor channels based on the identity of mobile base stations, which can suffice as the required location of the mobile. Further, the mobile terminal gathers more information regarding its position based on power levels on the available TV channels, which are compared to selected a stored table for location processing); based on said comparison, selectively obtaining second location information regarding said mobile unit from a second source different than said first source, said second source being associated with a second expected lag time relating to providing the second location information and a second expected resource requirement related to system resources involved in providing the second location information (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67, two other components to locate the mobile terminal may be provided, a mobile telephone signal received from a base station,

which comprises a timing advance parameter, and global positioning signal from a global positioning satellite, that determine the position of the mobile terminal); where at least one of the first expected lag time and first expected resource requirement is greater than at least one of the second expected lag time and second expected resource requirement (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67, a more accuracy may obtained with the use of several determinations of the mobile location, which are repeated several times between periods, to secure accuracy); and providing an output related to said location request based on at least one of said first location information and said second location information (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location determination about the mobile location may communicated to an E911 application server).

Regarding claim 2, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of first obtaining comprises receiving a location request from a location-based services application (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911).

Regarding claim 3, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of first obtaining comprises receiving a prompt from an application user and accessing information regarding one or more locations of interest (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911, which can request the location server for the location of the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 4, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said one or more locations of interest comprise one or more zones of a location-based services

application (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911, which can request the location server for the location of the mobile terminal, and further distributing the location to other requesting entities).

Regarding claim 5, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of second obtaining comprises accessing Cell ID information available within said network (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 6, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of performing a comparison comprises using said parameter information to define a condition to be evaluated with respect to the desired location information and making a determination as to whether said first location information is sufficient to evaluate said condition (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 7, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said condition relates to determining a location of said mobile unit relative to a defined geographic zone and said determination involves evaluating whether said first information is substantially conclusive in establishing the location of said mobile unit relative to said

defined zone (col. 9, lines 2-16; col. 10, lines 23-67; col. 11, lines 40-43, the location, where the mobile may be located, can be determined by an application service, i.e., the E911).

Regarding claim 8, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises obtaining said second location information when said first location information yields an ambiguity with regard to the desired location information zone (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67; col. 11, lines 40-43, as the cell id may no be enough for providing the accurate location of the mobile, other alternatives may be taken into account in order to locate the mobile more accurately).

Regarding claim 9, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises invoking said second source to provide said second location information, where said second location information has a location accuracy greater than said first information (col. 7, lines 45-61; col. 10, lines 65-67; col. 11, lines 1-9; col. 13, lines 16-59).

Regarding claim 10, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises receiving information from network based location determination equipment (col. 10, lines 23-27; col. 13, lines 40-59, the network control system provides cell-identification to the mobile, corresponding to the exact location where the mobile is moving within).

Regarding claim 11, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises transmitting a location request designating one or said

second source and a quality of service parameter associated with said second source (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911, which can request the location server for the location of the mobile terminal, and further distributing the location to other requesting entities).

Regarding claim 13, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said first source is a Cell ID source and said second source is one of a network based location determination equipment source and a GPS source (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 9, lines 2-23; col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the first providing location of the mobile could be a cell id or sector id within the cellular system and TV transmission signals or the location of the global positioning satellite).

Regarding claim 14, Spilker et al. disclose a method, further comprising the step of repeatedly invoking said first source prior to said step of selectively obtaining second location information (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 9, lines 2-23; col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the first providing location of the mobile could be a cell id or sector id within the cellular system or the location of the global positioning satellite, which is constantly providing mobile location throughout the mobile system).

Regarding claim 15, Spilker et al. disclose a method for use in providing location information regarding mobile units in a telecommunications network, comprising the steps of: obtaining identification information regarding a mobile unit to be located and parameter information regarding the desired location information (col. 4, lines 5-10); col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-27, a location server, which serves information to location service applications, for instance, E911, receives information that identifies the

corresponding location of the mobile station, and that includes the identity of the cell within which the mobile station is located. Further, the mobile unit, while communicating with BTSes, provides several attributes of a signal to the BTS; hence, providing parameter information to acquire mobile location information); monitoring information from at least a first source over time to obtain successive instances of first location information regarding said mobile unit (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal); performing a comparison to determine whether a location of said mobile unit as indicated by said monitored information satisfies a defined relationship relative to stored location information (col.9, lines 2-53, the determination of the mobile location may be established by the mobile terminal on selecting TV channels, which, therein, monitor channels based on the identity of mobile base stations, which can suffice as the required location of the mobile. Further, the mobile terminal gathers more information regarding its position based on power levels on the available TV channels, which are compared to selected a stored table for location processing); based on said comparison, selectively obtaining second location information regarding said mobile unit from at least a second source different than said first source (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67, two other components to locate the mobile terminal may be provided, a mobile telephone signal received from a base station, which comprises a timing advance parameter, and global positioning signal from

a global positioning satellite, that determine the position of the mobile terminal); and providing an output related to said location request based on said second location information (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location determination about the mobile location may communicated to an E911 application server).

Regarding claim 16, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of performing a comparison comprises using said parameter information to define a condition to be evaluated with respect to the desired location information and making a determination as to whether said first location information is sufficient to evaluate said condition (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 17, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises obtaining said second location information when said first information is insufficiently accurate to determine whether said location of said mobile unit satisfies said defined relationship (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 19, Spilker et al. disclose a method for use in providing location information regarding mobile units in a telecommunications network, comprising the steps of: first obtaining identification information regarding a mobile unit to be located

and parameter information regarding the desired location information (col. 4, lines 5-10); col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-27, a location server, which serves information to location service applications, for instance, E911, receives information that identifies the corresponding location of the mobile station, and that includes the identity of the cell within which the mobile station is located. Further, the mobile unit, while communicating with BTSes, provides several attributes of a signal to the BTS; hence, providing parameter information to acquire mobile location information); second obtaining first location information identifying an approximate location of said mobile unit based on a network subdivision of said telecommunications network (col. 10, lines 23-27; col. 13, lines 40-59, the network control system provides cell-identification to the mobile, corresponding to the exact location where the mobile is moving within); performing a comparison of the first location information to the parameter information (col.9, lines 2-53, the determination of the mobile location may be established by the mobile terminal on selecting TV channels, which, therein, monitor channels based on the identity of mobile base stations, which can suffice as the required location of the mobile. Further, the mobile terminal gathers more information regarding its position based on power levels on the available TV channels, which are compared to selected a stored table for location processing); based on said comparison, selectively obtaining second location information, where said second location information has a location accuracy greater than that of said first location information (col. 7, lines 45-61; col. 10, lines 65-67; col. 11, lines 1-9; col. 13, lines 16-59); and providing an output related to said location request based on said second location information (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location

determination about the mobile location may communicated to an E911 application server).

Regarding claim 20, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of performing a comparison comprises using said parameter information to define a condition to be evaluated with respect to the desired location information and making a determination as to whether said first location information is sufficient to evaluate said condition (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 21, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises obtaining said second location information when said first location information yields an ambiguity with regard to the desired location information (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67; col. 11, lines 40-43, as the cell id may no be enough for providing the accurate location of the mobile, other alternatives may be taken into account in order to locate the mobile more accurately).

Regarding claim 22, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of selectively obtaining comprises receiving information from network based location determination equipment (col. 10, lines 23-27; col. 13, lines 40-59, the network control system provides cell-identification to the mobile, corresponding to the exact location where the mobile is moving within).

Regarding claim 24, Spilker et al. disclose a method a method for use in providing location information for mobile units in a wireless network, comprising the steps of: receiving first information regarding a location of interest for a first mobile unit (col. 4, lines 5-10); col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-27, a location server, which serves information to location service applications, for instance, E911, receives information that identifies the corresponding location of the mobile station, and that includes the identity of the cell within which the mobile station is located. Further, the mobile unit, while communicating with BTSes, provides several attributes of a signal to the BTS; hence, providing parameter information to acquire mobile location information); receiving a first indication of a location of said first mobile unit at a first time (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal); and based on said first information regarding said location of interest and said first indication regarding said first location of said first mobile unit at said first time, determining a timing for obtaining a second indication of a second location of said first mobile unit (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67, two other components to locate the mobile terminal may be provided, a mobile telephone signal received from a base station, which comprises a timing advance parameter, and global positioning signal from a global positioning satellite, that determine the position of the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 25, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of receiving said first information comprises receiving information defining a geographical zone used by a location-based services application (col. 10, lines 46-67; col. 11, lines 62-67; col. 12, lines 12-26, a determination with precise accuracy may be obtained with the use of several base stations; indeed, providing a location related to a geographic position).

Regarding claim 26, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said first step of receiving a first indication comprises obtaining Cell ID information regarding said first mobile unit (col. 9, lines 65-67; col. 10, lines 1-14, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information to the MSC; indeed, corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 27, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of determining a timing comprises determining a length of time to wait before obtaining said second information based on a distance between said location of interest and said first location (col. 3, lines 1-48; col. 9, lines 2-23; col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the first providing location of the mobile could be a cell id or sector id within the cellular system or the location of the global positioning satellite, which is constantly providing mobile location throughout the mobile system).

Regarding claim 28, Spilker et al. disclose a method for use in providing location information regarding mobile units in a telecommunications network, comprising the steps of: providing an interface for use in obtaining location information from a first

source and a second source, said first source having a first quality of service characteristic and said second source having a second quality of service characteristic (col. 4, lines 5-10); col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-27, a location server, which serves information to location service applications, for instance, E911, receives information that identifies the corresponding location of the mobile station, and that includes the identity of the cell within which the mobile station is located. Further, the mobile unit, while communicating with BTSes, provides several attributes of a signal to the BTS; hence, providing parameter information to acquire mobile location information, thus corresponding to the signal strength of the signal received by the mobile from the base stations); utilizing said first source to perform a first operation to locate a first mobile unit (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, corresponding to a first location providing source, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal); determining a required quality of service for said first location operation (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, corresponding to a first location providing source, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal; the broadcast signal strength corresponding to a quality of service); and based on said required quality of service, selectively using said interface to obtain said location information from said source (col. 3, lines 1-48; col.

4, lines 1-27; col. 9, lines 2-39; col. 10, lines 23-67, two other components to locate the mobile terminal may be provided, a mobile telephone signal received from a base station, which comprises a timing advance parameter, and global positioning signal from a global positioning satellite, that determine the position of the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 29, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of determining comprises obtaining initial location information from said first source having said first quality of service and determining that said first quality of service is insufficient for said first location operation (col. 10, lines 23-42; col. 12, lines 9-22, the mobile unit's signals are received by the BTSes, which, in fact, are associated with several base stations and to which the BTSes provide information about the cell and sector location information corresponding to the Cell ID data within the network).

Regarding claim 30, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said step of determining comprises identifying said first operation as being one of a primary monitoring operation for obtaining general location information or a secondary locating operation, responsive to said primary monitoring operation, for obtaining specific location information (col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 1-15; col. 4, lines 4-27, location information regarding the mobile terminal may be provided by the a first corresponding source; i.e., from a broadcast television signal, which is connected to a system parameter, in the case of the TV transmission, a broadcast television signal).

Regarding claim 31, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said parameter information is a proximity to a location of interest (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911,

which can request the location server for the approximate or exact location of the mobile terminal).

Regarding claim 32, Spilker et al. disclose a method, wherein said parameter information is a proximity to a location of interest (col. 11, lines 40-51, the location information may be transferred to a location-based service, for instance, the E911, which can request the location server for the approximate or exact location of the mobile terminal).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 12, 18, 23, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Spilker et al. (6859173) in view of Dennison et al. (6324404).

Regarding claims 12,18, 23, Spilker et al. do not explicitly disclose a method, wherein said step of providing an output comprises outputting a rating value for use in billing a call associated with said mobile unit.

Dennison et al. teach a cellular telephone system that has call management decisions made on the exact geographical location of the mobile terminal to include rating for billing purposes (col. 8, lines 47-54; col. 9, lines 59-67; col. 10, lines 1-11; col. 11, lines 18-40; col. 12, lines 31-39).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Spilker by implementing the system with control mechanisms to calculate the amount of billing for subscribers based on the amount of access to positional information services because it would provide Spilker's system with the enhanced capability of handling means to store exact mobile locations in order to establish the originating of calls for billing subscribers securely and efficiently.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the art with respect to providing a mobile unit's position and methods for billing a wireless system.

US Pat. No. 20020090957 to Harris	Provision of position information
US Pat. No. 20030157939 to Wang et al.	Provision of location service apparatus
US Pat. No. 20030148774 to Naghain et al.	Location of a mobile station in a wireless system
US Pat. No. 6246884 to Karmi et al.	System and method for locating a mobile station
US Pat. No. 5272483 to Kato	Navigation System

US Pat. No. RE38, 267 to Borkowski et al.	Coverage area reporting method
US Pat. No. 5926133 to Green	Location system
US Pat. No. 5774829 to Cisneros	Navigation and positioning system
US Pat. No. 560706 to Dun et al.	Determining the position of a mobile
US Pat. No. 5913170 to Wortham	Location system using mobile communications

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R Perez whose telephone number is (703) 305-8637. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on 703-306-0003. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JP
3/29/05

EMMANUEL L. MOISE
PRIMARY EXAMINER